

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

[31] BURTON CRAIGE.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C... MONDAY APRIL 9 83.

[VOL. XII . NO. 518.

POLITICAL.

JACKSON MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Halifax county, friendly to the re-election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON as President of the United States, met at Peyton F. Harvey's on the 17th ult.

On motion, JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. J. JUDAS and BENJAMIN W. AVENT, appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

We, a portion of the freemen of Halifax, N. C. peaceably assembled, as our Constitution guarantees us the right to do, believing that our civil and political liberties may be promoted hereby, have

Resolved, 1st, That in our opinion, the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States, is justly called for by the peculiar exigencies of the times, which require all the firmness and patriotism of our oldest and ablest statesmen.

Resolved, 2dly, That to promote his re-election, six persons be appointed by this meeting who with such others as may be selected for that purpose, shall nominate a suitable person as Elector for this electoral district.

Resolved, 3dly, That to prevent any division in the ranks of the Jackson party which was lately so triumphant, and to avoid any unnecessary excitement, by a premature agitation of the question of the successionship, our delegates be instructed to urge the necessity of nominating an elector, who will not support for Vice-President any aspirant, or the partisan of any aspirant, to the office of Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, 4thly, That the well known abilities of PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, his talented opposition to the Tariff and Internal Improvements by the General Government, and the soundness of his political creed, render him worthy of our confidence; and there is no man whom we would prefer for the second office in the gift of the people.

In compliance with the second resolution, Col. Thomas Nicholson, Col. Willis Johnston, Edmund B. Freeman, Charles Shields, Thomas M. Crowell, and Willis Aston, Esqrs. were duly appointed.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and forwarded for publication in the *Roanoke Advocate*.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Chm.

J. J. JUDAS
B. W. AVENT. { Secretaries.

JACKSON MEETING.

A respectable meeting of the citizens of Rockingham County, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, was held at Rockingham on the 21st inst. at which Robert Powell, Esq. presided, and F. T. Leak acted as Secretary.

After an examination from the Chair, of the objects of the meeting, on motion, P. M. Powell, J. D. Pemberton, and F. T. Leak, were appointed a committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; which Committee reported the following Preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

As a portion of the freemen of the country, we have the right, and it is also our duty, on all proper occasions, to offer to the consideration of our fellow-citizens, our opinions on any particular policy of the General Government, and upon the course of any particular administration; as also to express our preferences between candidates for our suffrages, particularly between those who aspire to the highest station in our Government. And as it is but too apparent, to every observer of events in the South, that that system, usually denominated the Protective System, a system which has been fastened upon the country, by a combination of sectional interests, constituting, as we believe, the exclusive recipients of its benefits, and which is rendered still more odious by the project of Mr. Clay, has already effected incalculable if not irreparable mischief, if in no other way, surely in that of all ways, by estranging the attachments of a large and talented portion of our Southern people, from that sheet-anchor of our safety, the union of the States.

Be it therefore *Resolved*, That we view with regret the evidence of a disposition on the part of a majority in Congress to perpetuate a policy which is believed to be a violation of our rights & destructive of our interests, and known to be interruptive of our internal harmony, and dangerous to the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the general course of the present administration, in matters of internal policy, aiming as it does, at compromise and conciliation, among the various conflicting interests which diversify our wide spread country, has our entire approbation; and that the principle early announced and subsequently acted upon by this administration, in respect to foreign nations, "to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong," induces, to judge whether the compact has

also receives our cordial sanction. Thus confirming our confidence in the exalted patriotism and manly frankness of Andrew Jackson, and in his peculiar fitness for his present high station.

Resolved, That we heartily unite with our fellow citizens in other parts of the Union in recommending him for re-election, and that we will contribute our honest endeavours to bring about so desirable an event.

Therefore, Resolved, That we approve of the District Convention, to be held in this place, in April next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be placed on the Jackson Electoral Ticket, and that we will elect five Delegates to attend the same. And should a vacancy occur in our said Delegation, the remaining Delegates shall have power to supply the number.

And Whereas, a convention is to be held in Baltimore, in May next, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be run for Vice President by the friends of Gen. Jackson, to which Convention, L. D. Henry, of Fayetteville, has been appointed a Delegate for this District.

Therefore, Resolved, That we approve both of said Convention and of said selection of Delegate. And although we do not hesitate to designate Judge Smith of S. C. and P. P. Barbour, Va. politicians in whom we have the utmost confidence, (either of whom we would be particularly glad to see nominated by said Convention) yet for the sake of unanimity in our party essential to our success in the election of a Vice President, we hereby pledge ourselves to support any fit person upon whom said convention may unite.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, viz. J. D. Pemberton, Isaac Williamson, sen. P. M. Powell, T. McFarland; and W. Powel, Esqrs.

On motion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolina Journal, and all other papers friendly to the administration, in this State.

On motion adjourned.

ROBERT POWEL, Chm.
F. T. LEAK, Sec'y.

—O:O:O:—

From the United States' Telegraph.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

It may not be improper, perhaps, at the present moment, when the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Missionaries vs. the State of Georgia, is being published, that publication should be given to the following extracts from the report of Mr. Madison, in the year 1799, upon the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia of the preceding year. As that report was only made ten years after the organization of the present Government, and Mr. Madison being generally regarded as the father of the Constitution, it may be considered as a contemporary exposition of that instrument. It is a fatal heresy with most of the politicians of the present day, that they look upon the Supreme Court as the final arbiter between the General Government and the States, without recollecting that it is one of the departments of that Government; and that, as such, itself may assume powers not delegated by the Constitution, and as dangerous to the reserved rights of the States, as either of the other departments. Mr. Madison's ideas seems to be, and I regard as the true doctrine, that the acts of one department of the Government, when confined within its proper sphere, are as binding upon the States, as those of either of the others; but the acts and decisions of neither (the judiciary as well as the executive & legislative) are so unauthorized by the Constitution.

In commenting upon the 3d resolution, Mr. Madison says:

"But it is objected that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the Constitution in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day, and so solemn a manner?

"On this objection it might be observed first: that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the Constitution would never draw within the control of the judicial department: secondly, that if the decision of the judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the Constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by a specified number. The Representative of 72 and the Senate of 9 members.

1776. Of all the constitutions formed in this year none now remain in operation, but those of New Jersey, Maryland and N. Carolina. New Jersey has a Legislative council of 14 persons, one from each county. The Rep. are by an act of 1829 to consist of 50, apportioned among the counties.—Maryland has 80 Rep. and 15 Senators, the latter elected every 5 years. N. Carolina one Senator and two Reps. from each county, and one member each from seven towns.

1790. Two of the States, Pennsylvania and S. Carolina, date their present constitutions from this year. The Pennsylvania House of Reps. can never be less than 60, nor more than 100. The Senators chosen every four years, can never be greater in number than one third, nor less than one fourth of the Representatives. In South Carolina the Representatives are limited to 124, who are apportioned among the several districts; and the Senate, to 45, elected by districts for 4 years; one half being chosen biennially.

1792. N. Hampshire. House of Reps. of Philip P. Barbour, of the county of Or-

ange, been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the judiciary, as well as by the executive, or the legislature.

However true, therefore, it may be that the judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the Constitution, to decide in the last resort, this result must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the Government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the compact, from which the judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts.—On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power would annul the power delegated it; and the occurrence of this department with the others, in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very Constitution, which all were instituted to preserve."

Now, if the decisions of the Supreme Court, in questions of disputed power between the States and the other departments of the General Government, are obligatory and final, what tribunal, I would ask, is to decide between that department and the States, in cases of disputed authority between them?

The issue, between the Supreme Court, as one of the departments of the General Government, and the State of Georgia, is an important one; and it remains to be seen whether or not she will view its decision as a usurpation of power not delegated by the Constitution, what amounts to the same thing, whether it has undertaken to sanction and give effect to unauthorized and unconstitutional acts of the other departments. If the legislative and executive departments have made laws and treaties so deeply affecting the sovereignty of one of members of the Confederacy as to render them unconstitutional, the Supreme Court cannot change their character, by concurring with those departments.

On motion adjourned.

ROBERT POWEL, Chm.
F. T. LEAK, Sec'y.

—O:O:O:—

From the United States' Telegraph.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

We give in another column, the address of our fellow citizens of Hancock, to the people of Georgia, on an important subject, which must at no distant day engage the earnest attention of State. For our own parts we think the sooner it is settled the better. Political science, more than any other science, is built upon experience; free government may be said to have commenced with the independence of these States. The several Constitutions of this confederacy, as they have been successively formed or amended, embody the clearest & best ascertained results experimentally wrought out up to that time. These successive Constitutions, therefore, exhibit, as they do, the time when each of the prominent features of the representative polity were adopted; form when taken in order of time, the most distinct and authentic history of progress, and gradual development of the science, & particularly of its application to our social condition. A notice therefore of the dates from which the several Constitutions of the several States have been in operation; noting the composition of their legislative bodies, may not only gratify a liberal curiosity, but may be of real service.

1844 is the date of the Charter of Rhode Island; amended in 1663; and ever since in operation.—Each house consists of a specified number. The Representative of 72 and the Senate of 9 members.

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1792. N. Hampshire. House of Reps. of Philip P. Barbour, of the county of Or-

ange, He is the man, of all the men in America, I would prefer—a man, who through a political career of twenty years; in the State and Federal Governments, marked by the most brilliant and striking evidences of talent, firmness and devotion to principle, has yet sustained a moral and domestic character, unblamed in the licentiousness of these times, by the breath of suspicion—in favor of whose fitness for the peculiar duties of the Vice Presidency, we have the strong testimony of three of the most illustrious public bodies that have ever met in America—I mean the Congress of the United States—the Virginia Convention, and the Free Trade Meeting at Philadelphia—who, in a long and successful professional career in the State and Federal Courts, upon the bench and at the bar, has ever been seen to enjoy the highest consideration with all his associates, and to leave every station with increased reputation—who is, in short, has never been presented to any body, official or popular, without extorting the most extraordinary evidence of general confidence, respect and admiration.

1793. The present constitution of Vermont was adopted this year. Their House of Rep. consists of one member from each township in the State. They have no Senate, but a council of Censors of 12 persons chosen once in seven years to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate, whether the several branches of the government have done their duty; whether the taxes have been justly laid and collected, &c.

1794. Tennessee. Representatives elected for two years and apportioned. Senators also elected biennially and not to be less than one third, nor more than half the number of Representatives.

1795. Kentucky. The Rep. not to be more than 100, nor less than 58. Senators elected for 4 years, one fourth of them annually; never to be fewer than 24 nor more than 38.

1802. Ohio. Smallest number of Representatives allowed is 36, largest 72.—Senate elected biennially, largest number, one half, smallest one third of the Representatives.

1812. Louisiana. Representatives elected for two years, not to be fewer than 25, nor more than 50; and apportioned every census every 4 years.—Senate elected for 4 years, one from each 16 of the Senatorial districts.

1816. Indiana. Smallest number of Reps. allowed is 36; largest 100; apportioned among the counties. Senators apportioned in like manner, never to exceed, half nor be less than one third of the Representatives.

1817. Mississippi. At present one Rep. to every 3,000 White inhabitants; but when these shall exceed 80,000, then the Rep. not to be less than 36 nor more than 100. Senators elected for 3 years: one third chosen annually. Their number not to be less than one fourth, nor more than one third of the Representatives.

1818. The present constitution of Connecticut, and the constitution of Illinois were adopted in 1818. In Connecticut the representatives are chosen by the towns, most of them sending two, the rest, one each. The Senate must consist of not fewer than 18, nor more than 4 members, elected annually. In Illinois, the number of Representatives not to be less than 27 nor more than 36, until the inhabitants shall amount to 100,000. The Senators elected for 4 years half of them biennially.

1819. Alabama. Representatives cannot be more than 100 nor fewer than 60. Senate not to be more than one third, nor less than a fourth of the Representatives. Elected for three years, one third of them annually.

1820. Maine. Reps. not to exceed 200 nor to be less than 100. Senators elected annually never to be less than 20, nor more than 31.

1821. This year produced the amendment of the constitution of Massachusetts and the new one of New York. Every corporate town in Massachusetts having 150 ratable poles sends one Representative; and another for every additional 225. The Senate is to consist of 40 members, who are chosen by districts annually.—The New York House of Representatives to consist of 128 members—the Senate of 32, chosen every four years in districts.

1830. Virginia has, in her Representative branch 134 members, thus apportioned to the several parts of the State.—31 from the 26 counties West of the Alleghany; 25 from the 14 counties bet'ween the Alleghany and the Blue ridge; 42 from the 29 counties East of the Blue ridge, and above tide water; and 36 from the counties, cities, towns, and boroughs upon tide water. Her 32 Senators are apportioned somewhat in the same manner, are elected for four years, and 9 of one fourth are vacated every year.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR.—In the late Vir-

ginia Convention, or Caucus, the Hon.

Mr. PENDLETON passes the following high encomium upon this distinguished Republ-

ican: an individual, who, we think, will yet receive the suffrages of the People of the

Sou'l, for the Vice-Presidency, the de-

cision of the Legislative Caucus in Vir-

ginia to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Pendleton was an original Jackson

man—a Jackson man, to use his own

words, "when it cost something to be a

Jackson man"—when some who are now

the most clamorous in his support, were

publicly abusing and vilifying him—who

were earnestly and eloquently invoking

the better genius of the Republic, to save

the country from the humiliation and dis-

grace of his election.—He was for Jack-

son then, as now, UPON HONESTY & UPON

PRINCIPLE." *Halifax Advocate.*

Can we not, Mr. Chairman, find a man

who in talents, habits, principles and ex-

perience, would suit the station? Is my

bumble opinion, the respectable and Re-

publican member from the county of Pow-

Western Carolinian.

wage securely. The Rails are 6 by 10 inches, and as long as they can be obtained, not less than 10 feet. The bars of Iron placed on the inner edge of the Rails and made fast by iron spikes. The wheels used on the Rail-Roads are all of cast iron, with the inner edge of the rim projecting so much, forming what is called a *fleg*, which prevents the wheels from running off the track, and keeps them on the bar of iron.

The Road does not vary from a perfect level more than thirty feet in a mile, except in descending to the valley of the Savannah River, where, in the distance of 3000 feet, its descent is 100 feet. At that place a stationary Engine is to be used on an inclined plane. In passing over streams, marshes or other low places, the Piles used are long enough to preserve the level, so that in some parts of the Road now in use, the rails are fourteen feet above the surface of the ground.

It is impossible to ascertain precisely the cost of constructing a Rail Road on any particular route, till accurate Surveys and Estimates are made; but perhaps the following Estimate, by giving some general idea of the cost, may afford some satisfaction to those who desire information on the subject:

17 Tons of Iron per year imported and delivered at our wharves at \$51	
Iron 1000 lbs. per ton	867.00
Steel Iron Spikes do. at 9 cts. per lb.	108.00
204 Piles of different lengths, not hewed at 13¢ cents each	208.00
12 Transverse Pieces, 9 feet long 6 by 9 inches, counting side and edge	918.5 ft.
30,500 Running feet of Rail 6 by 9 inches we do 14080 ft.	
23,215 feet.	
at \$30 per 1000 ft.	664.80
Sum of cost of materials to one mile	\$1,842.80
Carpenters work, \$150. Dri-vings Piles \$350	600.00
Clearing ground and contingencies	287.70

The cost per mile on the most favorable ground, \$2500.00 To this sum, add for Engineering, surveying, excavating, when necessary to preserve the level, and the additional cost of Piling in places which require the road to be raised much above the surface to preserve the level, and it would probably swell the cost to \$3500 per mile. This might be sufficient to construct a Rail-Road over a level country; but over a broken country it would cost \$4000 per mile on the most favorable location. If the Route should require extensive excavations, the cost would greatly exceed this amount. Wages and provisions being cheaper here than in South-Carolina, we could construct a Road for less than it would cost there, and by availing ourselves of their experience, avoid many of the errors and disappointments incident to all new undertakings.

Suppose then that we could construct 100 miles of Rail-Road for \$400,000. Three Locomotives at \$5,000 15,000 Fifty Wagons 10,000 Water stations 2,000 Total cost of 100 miles, \$427,000. The inquiry now arises what quantity of produce, and what number of passengers, would pass on the road. In the absence of any certain data, I submit the following Estimate, based on Mr. McNeil's Report of Commodities transported on the River between Fayetteville and Wilmington in the year ending 1st June 1831:

24,248 Bales Cotton imported average 300 lbs. each 4,374,400 lbs. 960 Hhd. Tobacco 12. 100 631,200 1,000 bush. Wheat 60 361,000 20,000 bush. of Flour 200 919,100 800 half do. 100 10,000 1,454 casks Seed 200 290,500 16 Barrels Spirits 300 4,900 34,164 bushels Salt 55 2,004,384 919 Hhd. & Pipes 1000 2,185,000 351 barrels 200 635,200 400 Tiers 300 60,000 1600 Tons Iron 2000 461,000 50 Casks Lime 500 75,300

14,737.884 equal to 7360 tons.

Articles not enumerated Freight 11,440.68 Toll 1,124.96

1600 tons at 10 cts. per mile, 78,000.00 —————— 986,384.84

Cost for carrying U. S. State Mail and packages 803,715.36

Total amount of receipts \$110,000.00 From this am't deduct wear & tear of Locomotives 25 per cent. 30,250.

Wear & tear of Roads at 10 per cent. 40,000.

Superintendence, wood & oil for Locomotives 8,750

55,000 The act of incorporation allows the Company to charge four cents for toll and carriage etc. for carriage of a Ton per mile. The above estimate is made at 10 cents which would yield a profit of more than 10% per cent. on the capital employed. If the estimate be made at 19 cents as allowed by law it would be more than 18 per cent. profit, after paying the annual expenses and providing for renewing the roads once in ten years, and the Locomotives once in four years. If the Rail were to cost \$5000 per mile, it would still yield a

profit of 10 per cent! But will the business of the country furnish as much to transport on each of the contemplated Rail Roads as was transported on Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington in that year? Look at the Geography of the State, consider the fertility of the soil, the quantity of produce now carried to other markets, the great increase of production in the upper counties, which cheapening the price of transportation would necessarily occasion, particularly of Wheat,—consider how much rice, fish, tar and Turpentine, would be carried from the lower to the upper country, and how much Flour Tobacco, &c. would be carried from the upper to the lower country for home consumption, and the question may be satisfactorily answered.

The introduction of steam power on Roads, seems destined to effect the same change in transportation by land, that it has done by water. In the above Estimate, I have allowed for three Locomotives of 50 horse power each. Suppose they were to travel at the moderate rate of ten miles an hour, and carry fifty tons each, they would transport one hundred and fifty tons one hundred miles in ten hours! The amount to be transported, according to the above estimate, is eight thousand six hundred and two tons per annum, which at 150 tons a day, would take only 57½ days to do the whole year's work! Results so stupendous startle the mind and dispose to incredulity. Nothing short of actual experience can satisfy us that it is possible! This experience we shall soon have, whether we construct our Rail-Roads or not. Our neighbors on both sides are engaged in similar works, which will be in operation in the course of next year. We can then see the effects, and assure will not be well under way by that time, we may profit by their experience.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that without having paid any very particular attention to the subject, I voted against the appropriation bill for making the Survey preparatory to forming these Roads, because I had scarcely a hope that the Legislature or any incorporated Company would engage in a work so costly, and I doubted the ultimate success of the work even if it were undertaken. Since then I have examined the subject more attentively, and am now perfectly satisfied, that nothing is wanting to insure the success of at least one of the Rail-Roads, but for the community to attend to the subject, and obtain sufficient information to form correct calculations. The abortive attempts at Internal Improvement in our State, and the heavy losses sustained by those who adventured their money, has produced a prejudice against every attempt of the kind. It would be easy to show why each of those attempts failed: and that the causes which produced those failures would not operate to defeat the Rail-Road scheme, but having been already sufficiently tedious, I must conclude, Yours, &c.

JAMES WYCHE.

FROM THE ROANOKE ADVOCATE. [COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Editor:

It appears from passing events that the political world is aroused to action, and that every individual, from the President down to the most private citizen, has entered the political field with a zeal and ardor, seldom, if ever before witnessed in this country. In every quarter of the Union, meetings and caucuses have been held, professing to have the welfare and happiness of our country at heart; but I awfully fear, they are secondary considerations when put in competition with the advancement or promotion of a party or particular individual. If there ever was

time when the plain, honest, and thinking people of North-Carolina, should turn a deaf ear to the voice of office-seekers and political demagogues, who are willing to sacrifice principles and the good of our country for office, or the triumph of a party or individual; that time has now arrived. The elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Vice-Presidency, is recommended by some, and impressed upon us as being most likely to redound to the good of our country and the harmony of its citizens.

Now, sir, if this individual is to be recommended to the people of N. Carolina; let those (both in the church and out) who so warmly and zealously advocate his cause, with professions of the utmost solicitude and concern for the interest of the good honest people, lay before them a full, fair and impartial exposition of the part that Van Buren acted towards the tariff of 1828—let them canvass, fairly and honestly, his whole political career which will be found marked with selfishness, intrigue, changing to suit his own individual advancement, proscriptio[n], and a love of party rather than of country. Did he not actively espouse, the cause of Mr. Clinton, the Federalist, in preference to Mr. Madison, the republican? What will those scrupulously republican gentlemen say to this? But Mr. Editor, notwithstanding the many objections to Van Buren, together with his high tariff principles, which, apart from all others, should forever exclude him from the support of the South for any office whatever; we have among us men who make the warmest professions for Southern rights and interests, and who manifest both publicly and privately the most hostile feelings towards the tariff, recommending to the people of North Carolina as the most suitable person for their suffrages for Vice President, this same individual, who used the utmost of his abilities in fixing upon them, their present oppression. Will the people of North Carolina support Martin Van Buren who is the very author of the present tariff which has thrown our country into convulsions, and which threatens the

plain, honest people of North Carolina supposed this individual whose political course has been so宗旨ical to their interest? No, sir, I think I can venture to answer for them. What will our Northern brethren think of us, who are holding meeting after meeting, expressive of our distress, and sending memorials to Congress, praying a reduction of the tariff; if we, in the place of this, support a man for the second (and in all probability for the first) office in the government, who is one of the leading advocates of the tariff? In vain may we look and hope for redress so long as we pursue this course. Let us as oppressed citizens, unite in one solid phalanx, and like Hercules, lay our shoulders to the wheel—let us turn our back upon every individual that may ask our suffrages, who has ever directly or indirectly, or who may hereafter aid the tariff or any of its advocates—let us fill our offices with original and undividing anti-tariff men, showing thereby, that we are sincere in our opposition to the American System. But it is argued that we can not be friends to Gen. Jackson and his administration, and oppose his peculiar friend, Van Buren. Is Van Buren the only friend of the President who is qualified to fill the chair of the Vice President? Has he not been connected with all the broils and party disputes that have so dislocated our country for the last eighteen months? Has he not been very justly rejected by the Senate as minister to London, for causes that rendered him unfit for the station; and yet he is, of all the friends of Gen. Jackson the only man deserving & worthy of our support. This is indeed, Mr. Editor, a strange doctrine. The question to be decided, sir, is between ourselves and our country, and not between ourselves and the President. We are not called on to select a Vice President to rule over Gen. Jackson but to preside over the Senate, and in case of death or resignation of the President, to preside over this great and powerful nation; and in making that selection, we are required to examine well, the individual's principles and general character. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he true to the constitution and his country?—These are the questions to be asked, and not whether he is the choice of the President or not. I will conclude my remarks, Mr. Editor, by requesting the people of North Carolina, to disapprove of the nomination for Vice President that may be made by the Baltimore Convention, annulling it gotten up by a set of political speculators, who expect to force Van Buren that is unworthy of our confidence into the chair of the Vice President and thereby into the Presidency, by pinning him to the popularity of Andrew Jackson. I will, for one, refuse any ticket that has the name of Martin Van Buren on it.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Extracts from a circular addressed to his constituents, by the Hon. Mr. Nuckles; a very worthy member from the State of South Carolina, which has recently appeared in the Southern (S. C.) Whig.

"No, gentlemen, I am not for submission. When I find my State cut off from those hopes of relief from Congress, which a patriot and lover of the Union ought to indulge, then, in company with the sister States of the South, I would advocate a withdrawal. This state of things I do not regard as now existing—I pray to God they may never exist."

"Should this declaration fail of the desired effect on Congress, I would then confirm it in practice by withdrawing in a body from the Union, and erecting, south of the Potomac, an independent republic or confederacy of States, based on the principles of free trade, Jeffersonian politics."

Mr. Nuckles belongs to what is called the Union Party of that State, and we have published these extracts with a view of illustrating the truth of a remark which we sometime since made, that the party who advocate the right of a State to interpose, to arrest the unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, will be found, in the end, to be the true Union Party; and that those who have assumed the name of Unionists will ultimately divide into two parties—one in favor of unqualified submission, the other of division. Mr. Nuckles, as appears by these extracts, openly avows himself in favor of the latter, should no satisfactory adjustment of the tariff be finally made. This division is the natural result of the doctrines advocated by the Union Party; the basis of whose creed is that there is no constitutional power on the part of the State, to arrest encroachments on the part of the General Government, and, of course, according to their conception, whenever the ballot box proves ineffectual to arrest the encroachment of power, the naked alternative of unqualified submission, or the dissolution of the Union itself, is presented. They recognize no remedy against encroachments, but the destruction of the Government itself. Not so the State Right or Whig Party—believing with Mr. Jefferson that each State in virtue of its reserved sovereignty, has a right to interpose, to protect the constitution against the encroachments of power, they will be found to be equally opposed to submission on one side, and dissident on the other—being alike the determined foes both of consolidation and dissolution. After all the calumnies which have been heaped upon them, the charges of anarchy, disorganization, and disunion, they will, in the hour of trial, be found to be the faithful and intrepid friends of the Union itself. The Whig spirit which impels them to resist encroachment and consolidation, will equally impel them to resist any attempt to destroy our beautiful political fabric, reared by the virtue, the patriotism, and wisdom of our ancestors.

G. S. Telegraph.

University of N. C. March 31, 1832.

MR. EDITOR.

Will you so far oblige a subscriber as to insert Mr. Goode's Speech, delivered in the Legislative convention of Virginia? You will find it in either of the last Richmond Papers. It is an excellent speech; exposes in a masterly manner the inconsistency of those who are intriguing to get into the government, who is one of the leading advocates of the tariff? In vain may we look and hope for redress so long as we pursue this course. Let us as oppressed citizens, unite in one solid phalanx, and like Hercules, lay our shoulders to the wheel—let us turn our back upon every individual that may ask our suffrages, who has ever directly or indirectly, or who may hereafter aid the tariff or any of its advocates—let us fill our offices with original and undividing anti-tariff men, showing thereby, that we are sincere in our opposition to the American System. But it is argued that we can not be friends to Gen. Jackson and his administration, and oppose his peculiar friend, Van Buren. Is Van Buren the only friend of the President who is qualified to fill the chair of the Vice President? Has he not been connected with all the broils and party disputes that have so dislocated our country for the last eighteen months? Has he not been very justly rejected by the Senate as minister to London, for causes that rendered him unfit for the station; and yet he is, of all the friends of Gen. Jackson the only man deserving & worthy of our support. This is indeed, Mr. Editor, a strange doctrine. The question to be decided, sir, is between ourselves and our country, and not between ourselves and the President. We are not called on to select a Vice President to rule over Gen. Jackson but to preside over the Senate, and in case of death or resignation of the President, to preside over this great and powerful nation; and in making that selection, we are required to examine well, the individual's principles and general character. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he true to the constitution and his country?—These are the questions to be asked, and not whether he is the choice of the President or not. I will conclude my remarks, Mr. Editor, by requesting the people of North Carolina, to disapprove of the nomination for Vice President that may be made by the Baltimore Convention, annulling it gotten up by a set of political speculators, who expect to force Van Buren that is unworthy of our confidence into the chair of the Vice President and thereby into the Presidency, by pinning him to the popularity of Andrew Jackson. I will, for one, refuse any ticket that has the name of Martin Van Buren on it.

object of the resolution of the gentleman from Petersburg, (Mr. Brown,) is to suppress the expression of the popular will.—

Its effect will be, to substitute for the will of the constituent body, the discipline and management of party; to transfer the election from the people to the managers of a party, and of the people. The gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Preston) has adverted to a blank—to be filled by whom?

—By the intrigues of a party. Shall we,

the representatives of the people, make such an arrangement for our constituents?

By adopting the resolution of the member

from Petersburg, we effectually strike the popular voice—whilst that of the member

from Powhatan, will concentrate the public mind on one, who deserves to be beloved and honored. But the gentleman who here represents the county of Jefferson (the Lt. Gov.) apprehends, that making the nomination, we shall devolve the election of Vice President on the Senate of the United States—which body he feels himself authorized to denounce, in terms of very severe reprehension. And what, sir, is the crying sin of the Senate, which has subjected it to this heavy denunciation?

It is the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister Penitentiary at the Court of St. James. Sir, shall this principle obtain?

Shall we set this fatal example—that the representatives of a sovereign State shall

take upon themselves to redress the injuries of a rejected nominee?

Shall we vote for Mr. V. B. because he was rejected by the Senate?

Is this the whole force of his claim on our gratitude, that he was declared unworthy, by an august tribunal, who, of all others, must be best acquainted with his political character?

Does it become us to take part in that controversy, and at once to condemn the Senate, for the independent exercise of its unquestioned right of refusing to advise the President, to confer a most important appointment on one whom they conscientiously believed to be unworthy, of, or unfit for the station?

Sir, the independence of the Senate is essential to the true prosperity of the American people. Its character is the pride and glory of the nation.

Should we sustain this appeal from its decision—from continuing the able and trusted constitutional advisers—they will degenerate into the mere creatures and tools of the President—ready to subserve most obsequiously his most capricious purposes.

But the gentleman has not shewn that this election of V. B. President can be kept from the Senate, by any act of ours.

On the contrary, I think it clearly demonstrable, from data furnished by himself, that it must devolve upon that body, whether Mr. Barbour be nominated or not. He states, that under the Apportionment Bill, there will be 268 electoral votes—of these 265 go to Mr. Sergeant, 92 to Mr. Van Buren, and 53 to Mr. Barbour—Pennsylvania, to Mr. Wilkins; the others are divided between Mr. Johnson of Kentucky and Mr. Smith of S. C.—145 electoral votes will be necessary to make an election; and the partiality of a generous and gaudy friend can only assign to Mr. V. B. 92—so that he cannot be elected by the people. Mr. Sergeant can receive but 95; and this is probably a greater number than will be given to any other one candidate. So that, if the calculations of the gentleman be correct, no election will be made by the people. The Senate must make the election; and we know to a moral certainty, that V. B. cannot obtain a majority of that body. All who voted for his late rejection, may be expected to deny him their suffrages; whilst there are others, who voted for his confirmation through a just deference to the wishes of the President, and a just estimate of circumstances, growing out of the relations of Great Britain and America, who could not take upon themselves the responsibility of giving him an original appointment. Under these circumstances can it be expected that we, to forego the pretensions of Mr. Barbour, in favor of one, whom we can only sustain at the sacrifice of our sacred principles?

Sir, the Lieutenant Governor has read long extracts from a pamphlet said to have been written by G. McDuffie, and to have been avouched by James Hamilton, Jr., distinguished and honored sons of South Carolina; who reflect lustre and glory on the land of their nativity. These documents are introduced, I presume to establish the purity and consistency of Mr. Van Buren! or perhaps the unworthiness of P. P. Barbour!! I can conceive of no purpose for which they could have been produced, connected with Mr. McDuffie, and Gov. Hamilton. I do not intend to make a formal vindication of these two distinguished statesmen, but I may ask of the Lt. Governor, whether he will extend to them the same justice and charity which he graciously vouchsafed to Martin Van Buren. The pamphlet from which the gentleman has quoted, was written when the author, together with the author of the "encomiastic advertisement," were in truth, young men. It was but the effusion of youthful fire. If their present opinions be at variance with those expressed in this pamphlet—we may at least give them credit for sincerity—since by their conversion, they threw themselves into an ascertained minority. But if for this offence, these gentlemen are to be regarded as unpardonable sinners, how has Mr. Van Buren found favour in the sight of their inexorable judges? It is known to the American Public, that when he was far advanced in life, when he was in truth a practised politician—a Senator from the great State of N. York, he voted for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland Road—an exaction of tribute, from the citizens of the Commonwealth! An exercise of sovereignty over the territory of an Independent, Sovereign State!! A grosser violation of the Constitution,

Western Carolinian.

... as in the election, it is hard to suspect either, is a fatal objection. When we hold our country elections if a candidate even of prominence be suspected, do we nevertheless give him our confidence, and await the positive proof of guilt? No Sirs, we withhold our confidence, and our suffrage, until he shall establish his innocence, and the purity of his character.

Ca Mr. Van Buren, or his friends, complain if we observe towards him the same line of conduct? But, Sir, we are told that we must consult the wishes of the Republican party—and to accomplish that, we are recommended to pursue a policy which we are confident must result in the promotion of Mr. Van Buren. We must forego the claims of our favourite, and the acknowledged favourite of our constituents. Sir, with what grace can his request be preferred? Have we been encouraged in this noble disinterestedness, by the generous example of Mr. Van Buren? When did he sacrifice his own aggrandizement to sustain the integrity of the Republican Party? Sir, in the darkest hour of the Republic—in the day of our greatest peril—when we were exposed to the hazard of war—when a hostile fleet hovered on our coast, and our very soil was polluted by the daring tread of an invading foe—what was the aid and comfort extended by Mr. Van Buren to the Republican Party? Sir, did he not act with the Federal Party? Did he not throw himself at the head of the peace party of New York, and run Dewitt Clinton for the Presidency against our own venerable Madison, to distract the counsels and harass the measures of the Republican Party? Is it for this patriotic sacrifice to the integrity of the Republican Party, that we are required to surrender the claim of our distinguished fellow citizen, who was then dedicating the energies of his mind to the sacred cause of his country's glory?

Here the Senator from Binghamton, (Mr. Cooke,) having requested that the Mr. Gode could give way for a time to adjourn, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow evening given back.

(To be Continued.)


VIAT JUSTITIA SEAT CORIUM
APRIL 9, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE
Election in 1832.

We have noticed, in silence, for some time the efforts of the Globe, the organ of Mr. Van Buren, to create the impression that Van Buren was popular in N. C.; that the people of this State disapproved of his rejection by the Senate minister to Great Britain; and that they would vote for him for Vice-President. We have heretofore been silent, because we thought, the known character of the Editors of that paper (two of whom were once the protégés of Mr. Clay,) would thwart all their attempts to elevate Mr. Van Buren in the public estimation. But let our silence might be construed into an acquiescence in the truth of the Globe's assertions, we will now deny the truth of either of the above declarations. We deny first that he is popular in this State. He is not popular in N. C. because he once opposed the Republican candidate for President (Mr. Madison) and voted for the Federal candidate Mr. Clinton. He is not popular in this State, because he is the friend of the Tariff and of secession. We are from disapproving of his nomination, for internal improvement by the general government; we do not like him here, because he is in favor of creating from and distributing among the States, a surplus fund; We do not like him, because he once opposed the election of our venerable chief magistrate and afterwards supported him, in order to get an office which he did get. We do not like him, in fine, because he has not one single feeling in common with the people of the South.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson in Burke county, on the 20th ult., resolutions were passed approving of his administration and recommending his re-election. In the preamble to the resolutions which were adopted we find the following sentence which we will quote for the "especial use and behoof" of those Gen. Jackson's enemies, who have tried to injure his standing by saying that he would not enforce the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case. They will find that to be one of the very grounds upon which many of the people support him. But to the quotation.

"The declaration which he (Gen. Jackson) made, that 'if President, possessed to constitutional right, to interfere in the exercise by a State of the reserved attributes of sovereignty was early assented to by us & C.' Has their engineering plan turned out as they expected? Or has it not rather had a contrary effect, from that which they intended it to have? The plan will not take; the honest men of the country will sustain the President in such a cause."

We have complied with the request of a "subscribers" by publishing in another column of our paper the speech of Mr. Gode in the Virginia Caucus, delivered the first evening. In our next we will publish the speech delivered on the second evening, which is a continuation of that delivered on the first. It will be read with interest by those of our friends who have not yet decided, who they will vote for, the Vice Presidency. It will be of service to them in forming an opinion.

As far as we are able to judge of public sentiment in this State, we think it decidedly in favor of Judge Barbour for the Vice Presidency notwithstanding the attempt of a quondam member of Congress, who voted for W. H. Crawford in the contest of 1824 against Gen. Jackson, to force Van Buren upon the democracy of this State. We think Mr. Van Buren is well known in North Carolina, ever to receive the support of her plain dealing and honest citizens.

The Judge of the Circuit Court of Georgia, has disregarded the mandate of the Supreme Court. The Judges of that court have indeed placed themselves in a ridiculous attitude.

The report of the Cholera in London has caused a decline in the price of COTTON.

Respect for ourselves, and a regard for that courtesy which one Editor ought to extend to another, however much he may differ with his policies, prevent us from noticing the comments of the Editors of the Constitutional and an article of ours in relation to the "Non-Intercourse." We have not yet forgotten the fact that "gentlemen should never call names" and therefore we will pass over what the Editors have said of us. We will however notice what they have said of Mr. Van Buren, though its indication of a considerable amendment in the Editors of that print. They have, however, supported that gentleman "thick and thin," but for causes, which we might "guess" at, then, in their last issue, say Mr. Van Buren is a "Tariff man, that they will let him go to the wall" for them. Well done to go down the "Kindergarten Bar." Mr. Van Buren is now and always a *Barrett* an. No one, at all unversed with the history of that oppressive measure, for a moment doubts the fact. We voted for the Tariff of 1828, and his warmed partisans in the Senate now go the whole length of Mr. Clay's opposition.

The attention of the reader is most respectfully invited to a Communication from the Royal Register, furnished that paper by Mr. Wyche, our superintendent of public Works. The Communication contains much valuable practical information upon a subject, in which the citizens of this State are so deeply interested. Who will doubt after reading that Communication the practicability of constructing a road through the centre of the State? Who Capitalists there among us, who will refuse to embark a portion of his funds in a scheme which promises him such a net profit, as to pay his contemplated road? Shall we let the foul slander that "if the whole state was sold it would not bring enough to construct a road through the centre of the State" rest upon us? Or shall we prove its falsehood to the world and expose the slanders to the contempt which their ignorance deserves by engaging with seal and determination in the construction of the road? Is there a son of North Carolina who will refuse his aid to a scheme upon the success of which—it is not too much to say—hangs the fate of the land of his birth and his education? Are we so lukewarm, so poor in spirit as to acknowledge the truth of the humiliating tale that we are at the fag end of the Union? No, let our veneration for the land of our birth inspire us to acts which will redeem the character of our State and place it on a level with those who are now pointing the finger of scorn and contempt at "poor old North Carolina."

Mr. Dickerson, Chairman of the committee on manufactures, introduced, on the 30th ult., a bill for the repeal of the Tariff, on the principles of Mr. Clay's project. An animating debate arose upon a motion made by Mr. Forsyth to re-commit the bill, on the ground that the Committee had failed to report upon the public lands which were referred to them with the Tariff. The bill was laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 18. There is but a poor prospect now for relief from Congress—if this is any indication of the kind of relief which the Senate is willing to extend to the South. It is such a relief as the South does not want, and such as the South will not have. She wants "substantial relief" and "substantial relief" she will have.

We have received the first number of the "Jeffersonian and Virginia Times," edited in the city of Richmond by the former able and efficient Editor of the "Lynchburg Jeffersonian." Virginia wanted such a paper at her seat of government, since the apostasy of the Editor of the Enquirer. We wish Mr. Cradle may meet with a success commensurate with his talents and independence.

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Want of room prevents us from laying before our readers any neck of the able speech of our Senator Mr. Mangum upon Mr. Clay's proposal

in this paper. We will seize the earliest opportunity, however, of giving them the whole or a part of it. North Carolina may be prouder such a son; he echoes the sentiments of her children upon that tyrannical measure.

The emigration to the District, within the last four or five months, has been very considerable, adding greatly to its population and wealth. We have no given data, by which we can, with any degree of accuracy, ascertain the number of souls which have been added to our population, by emigration within the above named period, but we think Madison County has augmented upwards of one thousand; and some of the counties have a lost doubt of that number. —
Hast w. od. as we believe, for one hundred persons both Hard-men and Peasants, if not Shing and Tinton, very few of them will we are of opinion, fall short of a thousand; but taking an average number, for the eighteen counties of the District, still allowing two thousand broken counties, it will give to our population an increase, by emigration, of 21,000 souls, within the last 3 months.

Southern Free Press.

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of April 1832.

Patty Agner
Lyndia Atches
William Bragg 2
William Burr
John Basinger
John Basinger or Jesse
W. Walton
John Brown
Daniel Biles
William Barber
Austin Brasheaw
Willie Cook
Dr. F. Clarke 2
Wm. Cowan G. Smith
Smith Cutler
John Carter
James Coles
James Carter
Daniel Carl
William Cole
John Carter
Isaac Cane
With Deaton
Henry Doland 2
Mary Dent
Aquila Davenport
Antony Evaral
Catharine M. Eaton
John Eagle
Fulton Lodge 2
William Gibson
A. M. Griffin
Thomas Green
Jno. P. Greenly
Francis Gibson
Elizabeth Green
Christian Gregory
John Hart
Joe and Samuel Hart
W. Hawkins
Leroy Hightower
John James
Hilf D. Hadens 2
Thos. & Jno. Hendricks
Richard Haley
William Judkins
N. Jones
Rev. Waddle Jobson
D. M. Jewell
John Johnston
Thomas Junes
Man Johnston
John Jordan
John King
John King
Philip King
G. Reeves, Jr.

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LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on April 1st, 1832.

Elizabeth E. Baggaley
F. B. Brown
Peter F. Braxton
Jonathan Baron
Peter F. Braxton
Elizabeth D. Bell
Jo. Caldwell
Wm. Campbell
Pinckney Caldwell
John Callahan
John Carr
Miles Dobbing
Dr. A. Franklin
William Gay
Elizabeth Giese
Hiram Gay
Eliza Harris
Mathias Harver
Margaret R. Higgins
Mary Houston
Hester Ann Jones
William King
Alfred D. Kerr
Mrs. M. Long
M. E. Lawson
John E. Lee
Dr. E. L. of Jos. Bon
Margaret Locke
John Link
George W. Locks
William Luckey
Eliza Lovelace
Elizabeth Moore
Morris Waggoner & Co.

W. KERR, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1832.

Eliza E. Baggaley
James Atkinson
Jacob Alderholt
Daniel Acer
George R. Bartlett
Richard Birchett 2
B. Barb Brack
James Bridges
Wm. Brady
Mary Baker
John Coulter
Andy Colwell
Michael Crafion or Ja.
John Conner
Vig. Carpenter
Doctor Carpenter
Clerk of Lincoln Su.
Superior Court
Solomon Deal
Luke Davis
Adam D. Dilling
Charles Edwards
James Ferguson
John F.
George Fite
John Gilliland
Andrew W. Griffing
Major W. Griffing
James Hanef
La. Ruth H. Anderson
William Harper
George Hoover and
O. Hawks
Barbara Helms
M. H. Hedges
Mr. H. H. Hedges
John Harmon
David B. Hoyle
Abel Icard
Charles Jourdan
Elizabeth B. Jarrett
Samuel Jarrett
William Johnson
Henry Jones
Andy Jule
Charles Jones
Hugh Johnson
Edward Keen
Abraham Krister
Hon. Kilian
Christopher Keiner
Monseur Jean Laro
C. E. HENDERSON, P. M.

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W. J. JONES & ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, &c., Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus.

His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831.

LAW NOTICE

BURTON CRAIGIE will practice law in

the County Court of Rowan.

He will, at all times, be found at the office

of the Sheriff of Rowan.

Rowan County, N. C.

October 8th, 1831.

Notice.

A few rooms of writing paper for sale at this

Office, at \$2.50 per ream, a few reams of

\$2.50, and a few reams of mapping, of the size

of this paper.

JOB PRINTING.

or every subscriber

desires to

BURTON CRAIGIE

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Western Carolinian is devot

ed to General Politics, Political Econ

omy, State Papers, Literature,

Foreign and Domestic News, Sci

ence, Mechanics, &c.

In politics the Editor is a firm sup-

pporter of the Democratic party,

which advocates the

rights of the

people.

He is in favor of Inter-

state Improvements, by the State Govern-

ment. During the re-election of

ANDREW JACKSON, will do the

utmost means of perpetuating the

liberties in defense of which he has

contributed so much, the Editor will

advocate his re-election with undimin-

ishing zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.—The Carolinian is

printed once a week on a large sheet

of good quality, with new type;

and will be sent to subscribers at

\$2 per annum. If paid within

three months, or \$1.50 after due

time.

Advertising at this newspaper, the

Carolinian has the widest circula-

tion of any paper in the Western part

of the State, where it could find so

much to their advertising to advertise

in its columns.

Any one procuring sufficient subs-

cribers to the Carolinian, shall have

a seventh paper gratis.

POSTAGE.—must be

paid on all letters addressed to the

Editor.

EDITORS WITH WHOM WE

ARE IN close contact,

will confer a favor upon us, which we

Western Carolinian.

Poetry.

HUMILITY.

Sleepy the cottage's faded boughs,
And blue eyed daughters sleep for love it
waits;
How many a child whose sturdy footsteps
run
Around the paths of blithesome hearts.
There is the bloom their light-toned laughter
comes
Making gladness to the parents' ear;
And their bright faces light their humble
home.
Brown and faded yet by gait or form,
And if hearts one day have been low,
And prayers are vain from death's dark
power to save,
The lonely circle soon is mingled we
To wrap together o'er that gentle grave.
And passing through their gloom where they see
Like the blue opening of the soft
sky cloud.
When their grief was not sufficient to be,
And eyes whose joy doth mock the smile
around.

The one who never'd from that broken chain
Is lost, and they must cling to what is left;
Back to their many loves they turn again,
And half forget of what they were bound.

A COMPARISON.

There is like this—when a bone is nigh;
Or times with gentle speech he'll take it,
They will let it suffice, and stand at

VARIETY.

Second Love.—What a miserable
thing in second love! what a sad and
desperate, what a spiteful at first feel-
ing, and still attaches to their
thoughts; to act once again, "like a
poor player, those impeded moods
and moments, which we experienced
we can never recall. It is like the
living dreamer a delicious dream,
but then, when waked from it, to lie
down again with the hope of redre-
aming it once more. But not those vis-
ions come not at our bidding; they
know not our call. The false magi-
cian, striking dagger of man's heart can
drive him into the belief that it can
command them. But such is all false,
like shadow of a lie. The tide of love
like that of fortune, goods but once,
which, when we take, 'tis gone for
ever.

What a miserable thing, I repeat,
Second love. What hollow enthu-
siasm! what allowed disinterestedness!
The pain is equal, though the pleasure
be diminished for pride, and van-
ity, and a hundred other feelings ren-
dered unattractive, or jealous, and
unconscious before, but more fretful,
and more the envy, genuine en-
thusiasm and passion. Men itself, it
gives the strength it takes. But
not artificial, the tickled wear
on the spirit, without bringing a
spark of fresh vigor.

Religious Distinction.—And
now, Mr. S—o—, said one of his fel-
low colleagues to the leader of a reli-
gious sect in one of our universities,
pray, let me inquire what it is that
you call yourself?—I, sir—I? why,
Sir, I call myself a *moderate Calvinist*.
Then, sir, let me tell you, I might
just as well call yourself a *tame fi-*

Days of Old.—*Forty years ago*
Literature meant learning, and was
disapproved by common sense. Refined
sense had advocates, and was
generally kicked out of doors.

Twenty years ago—Men of property
would labor, and over homespun to
watch women spin and weave, make
clothes, and chaff, whose husbands
were worth thousands.

Twenty years ago—There were but
few sermons in the country—few in-
decent debauches, and they very rarely
imprisoned for debt.

Twenty years ago—The young ladies
of the first respectability learned
music, but it was the hummin of the
wheel, and learned the necessary
steps of dancing in following it. Their
piano was a room, their parson
obliged, and their novels, the bible.

Forty years ago—The gentle-
man knocked, stopped wood at the door,
and went to school in the winter to
learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Forty years ago—There were no
such things as balls in the summer, and
but few in the winter, except
them.

Forty years ago—If a mechanic
promised to do your work, you might
depend on his word; the thing would
be done.

Forty years ago—When a mechan-
ic finished his work, he was im-
mediately paid for it.

Conclusion.—A couple of young
people living near the Republic, hav-
ing some notion to try continental
life, the young man being diligent
and slow in conversation, made the
matter, the young lady great impa-
tient, and to bring the business to a
close, demanded a more explicit
avowal on the part of her lover, in
the following terms—Frank, if you
wish to marry me, I wish to know it,
so that I may be prepared." A
long pause ensued, a length Frank
broke silence, and exclaimed, "no
such care, and if he could not say,
"Good Lord, Nelly, I can't."

Anecdote.—Colonel (the late Gen-
eral Keenly, of the 4th regiment, of
Great Britain) was remarkable for the
studied pomposity of his diction.
One day observing that one of the
men in the ranks had a particularly
dirty face, which appeared not to
have been washed for a twelvemonth,
he was exceedingly indignant at a
gross violation of military propriety.

"Take him," said he to the Corporal,
who was an Irishman, "take this man,
and have him in the waters of Guadalupe."
After some time the Corporal returned.
"What have you done with the man I sent with you?" inquired the Colonel.
Up flew the Corporal's right hand across the peak
of his cap, "Sure an't please your
honor, and did'n't your honor tell me to
lave him in the river, and, sure
enough I left him in the river, and there
he is now, according to your
honor's orders." The bystanders,
and even the Colonel himself could
hardly repress a smile at the needless
mistake of the honest Corporal, who
looked innocent himself, and wonder-
ed what there could be so laugh at.

A ludicrous story is told of Col.
Horry, who was once ordered to await
the approach of a British detachment
in ambuscade, a service he performed
with such skill, that he had them com-
pletely within his power when, from
a dreadful impediment to his speech,
by which he was afflicted, he could
not articulate the word "fire." In
vain he made the attempt—it was fi,
fi, fi, fi—but he could get no further.
At length, irritated almost to mad-
ness, he exclaimed, "Shoot, d—n you
shoot—yon know very well what I
would say—ah, ot, shoot, and be d—
d—d to you!" He was present in
every engagement of consequence,
and on all occasions increased his re-
putation. At Quinby, Col. Baxter,
a gallant soldier, possessed of great
coolness, and still greater simplicity
of character, calling out, "I am wounded!" Horry replied, "Think
of it Baxter, you stand to
your post." "Col., stand the wounded
man, they have shot me again, and
I remain any longer here, I
shall be shot in pieces." "Be it so,
Baxter, but sir not." He obeyed the
order, and actually received the
fourth wound before this eng-
agement ended.—*Garden's Biographical sketch*.

DIARY OF A DRUNKARD.

The following is a journal of a
unken gentleman for one week. If
some part of it should occasion disgust
as well as abhorrence, my readers
must pardon me; for although it is my
desire and intention never to violate
the rules of decency, to offend in any
respect the sensibility of modesty or
the purity of taste, yet in exposing so
impure a vice as intemperance we can
safely avoid depicting scenes which
are caustic.

Sunday 9 o'clock, disturbed by the
bells ringing for church; half past 9,
got up, headache as usual; don't know
how I got home last night, dare not
ask my wife, for I see she looks melancholy.
[N. B. My coat and pants
appear to have been muddy, al-
though my wife I believe has been
devouring to clean them.] Sick, no appetite.
Half past 10, wife and children
gone to church urged me to go,
but don't feel composed; very dry,
took some brandy and water; 11, took
another tumbler; half past 11, not having
eaten any breakfast, drank a little
more brandy and water; 12 o'clock
—no appetite for dinner
without forcing,—took some
bread and water; half past 12, dinner
being over, sent Mary for an ostrich,
she begged me not to send
to the shops on Sunday; must have
some brandy, can't eat without drink
only two tumblers at table, then slept
till 3 o'clock awoke parched with
thirst, took some brandy and water;
half past 3, drank another tumbler;
from 4 to 6, not quite so dry; drank
but two or three times. Evening,
wife assembled the children to read
the bibles, didn't like what they read
about a drunkard; I am glad, however,
I am sober to-day; 7 o'clock, went out
to walk, soon tired, stepped in at the
sign of —— to rest; good company,
sat down and drank something, and
passed the evening in conversation
and smoking a few cigars; 11, got
home without help, though the
badness of the pavements fell twice,
and the streets were so confoundedly
muddy, most ashamed my wife should
see me. Half past 11, went to bed.

Monday—at 10^o got up headache,
and sick. Took two glasses of brandy,
to correct the aches of the limbs;
she nothing my wife desired. I
would not go out, and said kindly I
looked too unwell to be abroad. Waited
to see R., met him at the sign of
—. After we had been to the pools
took a glass together; some company
came and voted for Mr. D.; offered
to treat us accepted; treated them in
our turn. 8 o'clock concluded our
individual rights. Depend upon
one people. But as I all too soon
said to my wife, "I can't."

Conclusion.—A couple of young
people living near the Republic, hav-
ing some notion to try continental
life, the young man being diligent
and slow in conversation, made the
matter, the young lady great impa-
tient, and to bring the business to a
close, demanded a more explicit
avowal on the part of her lover, in
the following terms—Frank, if you
wish to marry me, I wish to know it,
so that I may be prepared." A
long pause ensued, a length Frank
broke silence, and exclaimed, "no
such care, and if he could not say,
"Good Lord, Nelly, I can't."

had eight glasses of grog; I am sure I
have drank but 6—! A quarrel be-
tween R. and G.; I interfered, got
knocked down, obliged to be carried
home with my face much bruised;
she appeared distressed, but came
and bathed my wounds, gave me some
warm tea, and helped me to bed; wa-
ked in the night, and found her cry-
ing.

Tuesday—rose at 10, face sore, one
eye very black; headache still hangs on
me. Strange nothing will cure it. Wife
brought me some coffee which
she said she made good on purpose for
me. Could not drink it till I had
taken a glass of brandy; promised my
wife I would not go out today. From
11 to 1 drank four or five glasses
each; dined after taking another for
coffee; no appetite; can't always force it;
put a patch over my eye, and went
out my wife reminded me of my
promise, and I thought I saw tears in
her eyes, although she turned away
her face to conceal them. Went to
the sign of ——.

Wednesday—9 o'clock, waked and
found my self at home lying on the
bed with my clothes and boots on, all
very much soiled with street dirt;
don't remember how I came home, very
sick, foul stomach, nausea; at last
suddenly relieved my wife came and
helped me shift my clothes, and put
me into a clean bed. Slept comfort-
ably, except some bad dreams till 1.
P. M.: found my wife sitting by my
side with her work. She asked me
how I felt, and what I would have;
she told her to give me a glass of brandy.
She said I'd better take a little hot
tea or coffee; told her persistently to bring
the brandy. 2 o'clock drank two
for coffee and eat a rasher of bacon; 4, at
the sign of ——.

Thursday—found myself in a cellar
by the market; don't know how or
when I came here; felt sick; called
for a glass of brandy; bar man said
I'd had two dollars worth of liquor al-
ready; felt for pocket books; missed it;
had a hundred dollars when I left home;
no money; now bar man would
not trust me; called a buck, and drove
home at 4 P. M.: children all glad to
see me, as I had been out so long had
nothing to give them; my wife pre-
pared me some dinner, ate but little;
couldn't bear to see her look so kindly
upon me; found fault with every thing
she did; could not vex her. Too muh
to endure, all this good nature and
fondness; called a buck again, and
rode down to the sign of ——; met old
companions.

Friday—11 o'clock, waked and cal-
led the waiter to bring brandy; thought
it was at the sign of ——; my
wife came and asked me if I would have
some breakfast; told her I must
have some brandy first; drank two
glasses, seemed to feel better, as took
some more; my wife asked if I could
spare any money to get the children
some shies, had none for her, but
didn't like to tell her I had lost my
pocket books; 12 a little brandy and water;
can't drink with any pleasure
before my wife, so went to the sign of
—. 12 o'clock, formed a party and sat
down to enjoy ourselves; 12, company
broke up; could't walk; believed I
drank a little too much; got home in
a hucky backman; let me fall at the
door, clumsy rascal alarmed my wife.
Saturday—10 o'clock, waked; called
to know why the bells are ringing.
Mary told me 'twas meeting time; told
her it could not be Sunday; for I
had kept a journal, and noted every
day in the week. Mary, with saucy
impertinence, said that all one day I
was not myself.

From the Liverpool Mercury.
NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.
We readily accede to the request of a
correspondent by inserting the following
article, which will be perused with
deep interest as conveying the opinions
or anticipations of one of the most
extraordinary men that ever lived in
the tide of times. It is not very
obvious to us why it should have been
excluded from the English edition of
Count Las Casas' Journal, as similar
predictions of the result of the system
only two tumblers at table, then slept
till 3 o'clock awoke parched with
thirst, took some brandy and water;
half past 3, drank another tumbler;
from 4 to 6, not quite so dry; drank
but two or three times. Evening,
wife assembled the children to read
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I am sober to-day; 7 o'clock, went out
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and the streets were so confoundedly
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Conclusion.—A couple of young
people living near the Republic, hav-
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tient, and to bring the business to a
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avowal on the part of her lover, in
the following terms—Frank, if you
wish to marry me, I wish to know it,
so that I may be prepared." A
long pause ensued, a length Frank
broke silence, and exclaimed, "no
such care, and if he could not say,
"Good Lord, Nelly, I can't."

sovereigns—these aristocratic cabin-
ets.

—as wrong in re-establishing the
order of nobles in France; but I did
it to give splendour to the throne, and
refinement to the manners of the peo-
ple, who were fast sinking into bar-
barism since the revolution. The re-
mainds of the feudal system will vanish
before the sun of knowledge. The peo-
ple have only to know that all eman-
ates from themselves, in order to assert
their rights to a share in their respective
governments. This will be the case even
with the boors of Russia; yes, Las Casas, you
may live to see the time—but I shall be cold in my
grave, when that colossal, but
uncemented empire will be split into so
many sovereignties, perhaps republics,
as there are tribes which compose it.

After a few more reflections on the
future prospects of Europe; his Majesty
thus continued: "Never was a
web more artfully woven over the nation
than that horrible debt which
envelopes the people of England. It
has been the means of enriching the
aristocracy beyond all former exam-
ples in any country, whilst it has, at the
same time, aroused as many powerful
friends to the Government as there
are individuals who receive interest
for that money, so extravagantly
squandered to crush liberty in other
countries; but even that must have
an end; some accidental spark will ignite
the combustible mass, and blow
the whole system to the devil; If the
mighty debt were due to foreigners,
these cunning Islanders would not
bear the burden an hour; but would,
on some pretense or other break their
creditors, and laugh at their credulity;
but they owe the money to individuals
among themselves, and are therefore
among the most likely to be crushed by
their own weight."

All those wishing to purchase a
Machine of this kind would do well
to wait until we have an opportunity
of exhibiting ours, as it is the opinion
of all who have seen it in operation
that it excels any thing of the kind
ever exhibited in the United States;
we are able without friction
to wash one hundred shirts in one
hour.

W. P. DORSON.

MATTHEW M. HUGHS & CO.

or shall, the lava of which I speak,
prove to be the only soil in which the
tree of liberty will take firm and per-
manent root. May it flourish for ever!

You perhaps consider these sen-
timents strange and unusual; they
are mine, however. I was a repub-
lican, but fate and the opposition of
Europe made me an Emperor! I am
now the master of the future.

READ THIS.

WE the undersigned certify that
we have witnessed, the opera-
tion of the revolving steam washer,
owned by Messrs. Dobson Hughes
& Co., of Surry County, and we have
no hesitation in saying, that it an-
swers the purposes of cleansing Cloth
of all kinds with very little labour, in
a very short time. We are also satis-
fied that it wears less than hand
washing, and must form a most
valuable acquisition in domestic econ-
omy.

W. J. ALEXANDER.

HAMILTON C. JONES.

DAVID F. CALDWELL.

March 9th 1833.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House

in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April

Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women

belonging to the estate of Robert

Brashaw, dec'd. Terms of sale will

be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT N. CRAIGIE.

ROBT. BRADSHAW, Esq.

March 18th, 1833.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1833.

John Taylor

Joseph Thomas & Mary